

英语有声读物丛书

9



RECITATIONS  
IN INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH

# 中级英语背诵文选

湖南教育出版社



陈艾编

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陈 艾 编

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## 出版说明

凡是学习英语的人，都会考虑一个问题：怎样才能学好英语？最简单的回答是：得在听、说、读、写四个方面下功夫。这首先就得着重抓好听和说。如果听、说达到一定水平，写、读便有了基础。这套书就是着眼于加强英语听、说训练而编写的。

有声英语读物能帮助我们创造学习英语的环境，读者可以根据自己的需要，随时随地听录音，训练自己的听觉；还可以随声朗读，训练自己的语音语调和口语能力。所以，这套丛书是学习英语的同志提高听、说能力的良好辅助读物；也是英语教师进行课堂教学和组织课外活动的良好工具。

这套有声读物由我社和湖南科教音像出版社联合出版，从1982年起，已出若干种。它的选题是根据当前我国学生和英语自学者在英语学习中所急需解决的问题来确定的，书和录音磁带由中外专家和教师编辑录制。发音力求标准、清晰，速度适中，适合课堂放听和业余自学。欢迎惠赐高见，以便改进此套丛书的编辑出版工作。

湖南教育出版社

一九八六年五月

## 前 言

学习外语，背诵一些说理清楚、描绘生动、感情健康、文字优美的文章，可以培养、增强语感、提高正确的表达能力。

同时，某些寓意较深的警句，某些感情洋溢的篇章，或具有人生哲理的启示，或富有盎然的生活情趣，都能启迪智慧，陶冶情操。

本书选文有论说、记叙、抒情以及寓言、诗歌等，适合中学高年级程度。每篇有注译及参考译文，书后附有词汇表，以供参阅。

湖南师范大学何维湘同志热情协助编写本书，谨致谢忱。

陈 艾

一九八五年十月

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## 1. HOW SHOULD WE LIVE

Man's dearest possession is life, and it is given to him to live but once. ① He must live so as to feel no torturing regrets for years without purpose, ② never know the burning shame of a mean and petty past; ③ so live that, dying, he can say; ④ all my life, all my strength were given to the finest cause in all the world—the fight for the Liberation of mankind.

—N. Ostrovsky *How The Steel Was Tempered*

### Notes

- ① it is given to him to live but once; it 代替上句的 life. him 代替上句的 man. but 在这里是副词, 是 only (只有) 的意思。这一分句的意思是“生命给予人只有一次”, 也就是“人生只有一次”。
- ② He must live so as to feel no torturing regrets for years without purpose; He must live so..., so 是副词, “这样地”。as to feel... 中, as 是连接词, 引出不定式 to feel... 作结果状语, “他必须这样地生活, 以致于回顾往事时不因虚度年华而悔恨...”。torturing regrets 痛苦的悔恨。torturing 折磨人的, 使人痛苦的。without purpose 介词短语, 在句中作定语修饰 years. years without purpose 虚度的年华。
- ③ never know the burning shame of a mean and petty past;



never know 是与 to feel 并列的不定式,表示结果。burning shame 极端的羞耻。burning 极恶劣的。a mean and petty past 平庸的、琐屑的过去。

④ so live that, dying, he can say; that 引出的从句也是结果状语,说明 so live 的 so that 从句中的 dying 是分词,作时间状语,说明 can say。

### Translation

## 我们应该如何度过一生

人最宝贵的东西是生命。生命属于我们只有一次。一个人的生命应当这样度过:当他回首往事的时候,他不因虚度年华而悔恨,也不因碌碌无为而羞耻——这样,在临死的时候,他就能说:“我整个生命和全部精力,都已献给世界上最壮丽的事业——为人类的解放而斗争。”

——尼·奥斯特洛夫斯基《钢铁是怎样炼成的》

## 2. KEEP A POEM IN YOUR POCKET

### THE GOLDEN EGG

金鸡口人谁肯首一卧

Keep a poem in your pocket<sup>①</sup>

And a picture in your head

And you'll never feel lonely

At night when you are in bed.

The little poem will sing to you

And the little picture bring to you<sup>②</sup>

A dozen dreams<sup>③</sup> to dance to you

At night when you are in bed.

—Beatrice Schenk de Regniers

#### Notes

① keep a poem in your pocket: 把一首诗揣入口袋。

② And the little picture bring to you: And the little picture will bring to you 这里省了一个 will, 因为上句已有 will, 这句可省, 所以 bring 是不定式形式, 没加s。

③ a dozen dreams, a dozen 一打、十二个, a dozen dreams 许许多多的梦

Translation

2. KEEP A POEM IN YOUR POCKET 把一首诗揣入口袋

把一首诗揣入口袋

把一幅画藏在心里

在你晚上睡的时候

永远不会感到孤寂

小诗会向你唱着歌

小画把梦儿带给你

在你晚上睡的时候

许多好梦翩然而起

B.S. 德·雷尼埃

Notes

① keep a poem in your pocket, 把一首诗揣入口袋。

② And the little picture bring to you, 和你那幅小画带给你。

will bring to you 这里管了一个 will, 因为土语曰言 will, 这同可

管, 所以 bring 不定基不基, 致如。

③ a dozen dreams, a dozen 一打, 十二个, a dozen dreams 这样多

卷首

### 3. THE GOOSE WITHS THE GOLDEN EGG

A certain man<sup>①</sup> had the good fortune to possess a Goose which laid him a Golden Egg each day of the year.<sup>②</sup> For a while the man rejoiced in his daily gain,<sup>③</sup> but becoming impatient with so slow an income,<sup>④</sup> he killed the Goose, to get all at once the gold which he thought was inside her.<sup>⑤</sup> When he had laid her open,<sup>⑥</sup> he found that she was exactly like all other geese.<sup>⑦</sup> Wanting more, he lost all.<sup>⑧</sup>

(Aesop's Fable)

#### Notes

- ① a certain man: a certain = 某一个。a certain man 就是“某一个人”的意思。
- ② which laid him a Golden Egg each day of the year: which 引出的是定语从句,说明前面的Goose,即“一年四季天天为他生一金蛋的鹅”。to lay an egg 是“生一个蛋”的意思。which laid him a Golden Egg = which laid (for) him a Golden Egg, each day of the year 即“一年的每一天”。
- ③ for a while the man rejoiced in his daily gain: for a while 有一段时间。rejoice in 对……感到欣喜。daily gain 每日的收益。

④ **becoming impatient with so slow an income:** 这是分词短语作状语, 表原因说明 killed. impatient with ... 对... 感到不耐烦。这一部分原文的意思是: “他因对这收益来得这么慢, 感到不耐烦, 便把鹅杀了。”

⑤ **to get all at once the gold which he thought was inside her,** 这不定式短语是目的状语, 说明 killed. all at once 一下, 一次. which he thought was inside her 是定语从句, 说明 gold. he thought 可看作插入语。定语从句的主要部分是 which was inside her. 这整个部分的意思是: “(他把鹅杀了), 为的是把他以为是在它肚子里的金子一下都拿到手。”

⑥ **when he had laid her open:** 把鹅剖开的时候。to lay ... open 把... 打开。

⑦ **geese,** goose 的复数形式。

⑧ **wanting more, he lost all,** wanting more 是分词短语, 作原因状语, 说明主要谓语 lost. 要想贪多, 他倒把全部都失掉了。

寓言的最后一句话总结了这一故事给人们的教训。

## Translation

① A certain man had the good fortune to possess a Goose which laid him a Golden Egg every day of the year. 某人幸运地有一只日产一枚金蛋的鹅, 曾一度为他每日的收益而高兴, 但他又嫌这金蛋收入来得太慢。他想一下就得到鹅腹中的所有的金子, 就把鹅杀了。当他把鹅剖开时, 他发现它和别的鹅完全一样。

② For a while the man rejoiced in his daily gain, but when he had laid her open, he found that she was exactly like all other geese. 贪多必失。选自《伊索寓言》

## 4. CHILDREN AT HOME

Of course, an infant learns many things at home. He learnt to eat and drink properly and later is taught how to button his clothes and tie his shoelaces. ① If he has kind, patient parents, they will read fairy tales to him. Soon he may be able to tell simple tales. ② In most British homes, discipline is gentle, but firm, ③ True to British sense of "balance", ④ parents are not too strict, and not too easygoing. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" ⑤ is an old saying which is still quoted with approval. ⑥ If a child does something wrong, his error is explained to him clearly and kindly. If he continues to do wrong, he may receive some light physical punishment, or be deprived of sweets or other pleasures. ⑦ In Britain, small children are not allowed to do just as they please, ⑧ as they are in American and Japanese families. ⑨ Even in infancy, they are trained to respect the rights of others, not to make too much noise, and not to be selfish. ⑩

### Notes

① how to button his clothes and tie his shoelaces. 怎样扣衣服，

系鞋带。

不定式前常加 how, when, where 等词, 整个不定式短语起名词作用。

He is taught *English*.

He is taught *how to button clothes*.

上两句中 how to button clothes 与 English 作用一样, 作 is taught 的保留宾语。

② **Soon he may be able to tell simple tales:** 他不久可能会讲简单的故事。

③ **discipline is gentle, but firm:** 纪律温和但是严明。

④ **True to British sense of "balance":** 这是定语, 说明 parents 的。true to “忠实于”, “不违背”。British sense of “balance” 英国的“平衡感”, “不过分的概念。”

⑤ **"Spare the rod and spoil the child":** 这是英国过去一句格言, 相当中国的“不打不成材”。Spare 是“不用”、“免掉”, spoil 是“娇坏”、“宠坏”, 这句话的意思是“不用棍子责打, 便会宠坏孩子。”

⑥ **an old saying which is still quoted with approval:** 是至今人们仍带赞同口吻引用的一句老话。which 从句是定语说明 an old saying。quote 引用。

⑦ **or be deprived of sweets or other pleasures:** 与 receive some light physical punishment 并列, 接 he may = he may be deprived of sweets or other pleasures。

to be deprived of... = 被剥夺掉……。这句话的意思是“……不让吃糖果或取消其他的娱乐。”

⑧ **In Britain, small children are not allowed to do just as they please:** just as they please = just as they please to do, 说明前面... not allowed to do 中的 to do “小孩子不能随自己高兴干什么就

干什么。”

⑨ as they are in American and Japanese families, as they are allowed to do just as they please in American and Japanese families.

在美国与日本的家庭中，孩子们可以爱干什么就干什么，在英国家庭中不允许这样。这句话可译成：“在英国，不象在美国和日本家庭，小孩子不能想干什么就干什么。”

⑩ they are trained to respect the rights of others, not to make too much noise, and not to be selfish; 这里三个并列不定式 to respect, not to make much noise, not to be selfish 都是说明 are trained 的状语。

### Translation

#### 孩子们在家里

幼儿在家里可以学得很多东西，比如按规矩吃、喝，稍大一点，学扣扣子、系鞋带等。慈爱耐心的父母会给孩子念神话故事，他可能不久就会讲简单的故事了。大多数英国家庭对孩子责罚很轻，但不含糊。信守英国人“不过分”的概念，父母对孩子既不太严，也不太随便。“不打不成材”这句古老的格言，人们仍然以赞同的口吻加以引用。如果孩子做错了事，会耐心地向他解释清楚错在哪儿。如果继续再犯，就会受到轻微的体罚，或不让吃糖果或取消其他的娱乐。在英国，不象在美国和日本家庭，小孩子不能想干什么就干什么。从幼年起就训练他们尊重别人的权利，不高声叫嚷，不自私自利。



## 5. THE HEN AND THE SWALLOW

A hen who had no nest of her own found some eggs, and, in the kindness of her heart, thought she would take care of them, and keep them warm. ①

But they were the eggs of a viper, and by and by ② the little snakes began to come out of the shell.

A Swallow, who was passing, ③ stopped to look at them.

"What a foolish creature you were, to hatch those eggs!" ④ said the Swallow. "Don't you know that as soon as the little snakes grow big enough, ⑤ they will bite some one — (probably) you first of all?" ⑥

"Then," said the Hen, as she stood on one leg and looked at the ugly little snakes, first with one eye and then with the other ⑦ "you think I have done more harm than good?" ⑧

"I certainly do," ⑨ said the Swallow as she flew away. "Good judgement is better than thoughtless kindness." ⑩

(Aesop's Fable)